

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TUESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1887

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE OPENING SCENES.

The Fiftieth Congress Ready for Business.

CARLISLE ELECTED SPEAKER.

The Appearance of the Two Houses—Taking the Oath—The Topics Talked of—Other Notes.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Senate Chamber wore a fresh and tasteful appearance this morning. The floors and galleries were newly carpeted and the desks glistened in coats of varnish, the odor of which mingled faintly with that of the bouquets and gorgeous floral devices which enlivened the picture. Senators began to arrive and take their seats before 11 o'clock, Senators Stewart and Hancock being the first comers. For an hour before noon, the floor was a busy scene, members of both parties, their friends and officers of the Senate taking this occasion to exchange greetings and compare notes. The chief topic of conversation of the majority was the prospect of a conflict over the admission of certain Democratic Senators-elect, and it early became known that the Republicans, in default of any caucus plan of action, had concluded to follow the lead of their members on the committee on privileges and elections. These had been in formal consultation, it was understood, and had reached the conclusion to make no opposition to the admission of Turpie, of Indiana, but to object to the admission of Faulkner, of West Virginia, on the ground that there were conflicting credentials from that State. The general opinion was that there would be no deadlock, and that the usual course of opening the proceeding would not be broken.

The galleries were early crowded to overflowing. Mrs. Cleveland, clad in a costume of dark green, and accompanied by Mrs. Gilmer, Mrs. Kingsford and several other lady friends, occupied seats reserved for the family of the President in one of the private galleries. The diplomatic gallery was filled by members of various legations. The front seat was occupied by the Chinese minister, his secretaries and associates. The minister wore a magnificent robe of light blue satin, and his companions were clad as richly though in more subdued colors.

The proceedings of the day opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

The President of the Senate, Mr. Ingalls, then took the chair and called the Senate to order. He said he would place before the Senate certificates of election, certificates of appointment and other papers received since the adjournment.

The following papers were thereupon submitted and read: "Certificate of the Governor of Florida making a temporary appointment of J. J. Finley as Senator from the 4th of March, 1887, until the Legislature should fill the vacancy by the expiration of the term of Senator Jones; certificate of the Governor of Florida of the election by the Legislature of Samuel Pasco; certificate of the Governor of New Jersey of the election of Rufus Blodgett; certificate of the Governor of West Virginia of the appointment by him of Daniel B. Lucas to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Camden; certificate of the Governor of West Virginia, under the seal of the State, as required by the act of Congress; second, for reasons set out in the brief of Daniel C. Lucas, a copy of which accompanied the protest; third, because Charles J. Faulkner was at the time and date of his alleged election, on the 5th of May, 1887, a judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of West Virginia, and therefore ineligible to the office of Senator. The protest was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the record.

The ceremony of administering the oaths of office to the newly-elected Senators, was then proceeded with, such Senators being called in parties of four, and in alphabetical order. The first four Senators thus called and sworn (in all instances with uplifted hands and not on the Bible) were: Aldrich, Bate, Blodgett and Chandler. The second four were Crockett, Daniels, Davis and Dawes. The third four called were: Edmunds, Faulkner, George and Gorman.

Hour objected, for the time being, to administering the oath of office to Faulkner. He understood that whatever question arose concerning the title of that Senator to a seat arose on the credentials themselves, the whole proceedings of the Legislature and the history of the case being disclosed and fully recited. Assuming, in accordance with the usages of the Senate, that he would himself be a member of the committee on privileges and elections, he gave assurance that the question should be dealt with at the earliest possible moment, so that the gentleman entitled to the seat would be able to enter on the discharge of his duties as Senator.

Mr. Kenna said the course suggested seemed eminently appropriate, and he trusted the action would be taken without the necessity of a vote. This suggestion was adopted.

The oath was administered to the other three Senators, and, subsequently, to Senators Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hearst, Regan, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge and Turpie.

At the suggestion of Senator Vest the privileges of the floor were given to

Faulkner, pending the decision of the committee.

Harris presented a memorial for a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, or transportation of alcoholic drinks in the United States.—*Referred.*

Hoar presented a memorial of F. W. Winter and others in respect to the seat of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, and moved its reference to the committee on privileges and elections. So ordered.

Resolutions were adopted to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join a like committee of the House, and inform the President that quorums of both houses had assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might please to make.

Morrill and Morgan were appointed a such committee on the part of the Senate, which then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Long before noon, the gallery of the House was crowded to the utmost capacity with spectators drawn together to witness the opening scenes of the new Congress. Ladies were in the majority, and their gay costumes lent an air of animation to the chamber. On the floor members congregated and exchanged greetings and congratulations. There were very few floral decorations upon the desks of members. The clerk proceeded with the roll call.

The work of organizing the House then proceeded. On the call of the roll 313 members answered to their names, and the clerk announced that more than a quorum being present, the next business in order was the election of a Speaker. John G. Carlisle was put in nomination by Cox, of New York, and Thomas B. Reed by Cannon, of Illinois. The vote resulted, Carlisle 153, Reed 148, Brumm (Pennsylvania) 2. Of four Independent, Anderson, of Iowa, voted for Carlisle, Nicholls, of North Carolina, and Smith, of Wisconsin, for Brumm, Hopkins, of Virginia, did not vote. The clerk thereupon declared Carlisle duly elected, and the gentleman was escorted to the Speaker's desk by Cox and Reed amid loud applause. The oath of office having been administered by Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the Speaker rapped the House to order and said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In assuming for the third time the duties of the laborious and responsible office for which you have just chosen me, I desire to tender my grateful thanks for the distinguished favor conferred, and assure you that it will be my constant endeavor to justify the confidence reposed in me by a fair and impartial administration of the law governing your proceedings.

There scarcely ever has been a time in our history when the continued prosperity of the country depended so largely upon legislation in Congress as now. Whatever is done must be done here, and if nothing is done, the responsibility must rest here. It must be evident to every one who has taken even a partial survey of public affairs, that the time has come when a revision of the revenue laws and a reduction of taxation are absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the large and dangerous accumulation of money in the treasury. The financial condition of the government and the private business of the people, and the demand for prompt consideration of these subjects, and a speedy enactment of some substantial measure of relief. Unfortunately, we are menaced by dangers from opposite directions, while a policy of non-action must inevitably result sooner or later, in serious injury to the country. We cannot be unmindful of the fact that hasty and inconsiderate legislation on subjects, more or less affecting large financial and industrial interests, might produce, temporarily at least, disturbance and embarrassments which a more prudent course would entirely avoid. The investments made and labor employed in numerous and valuable industries which have grown up under our present system of taxation, ought not to be rudely disturbed by sudden and radical changes in the policy to which they have adjusted themselves, but the just demands of an overtaxed people and the obvious requirements of a financial situation cannot be entirely ignored, without seriously imperiling much greater and more widely extended interests than any that could possibly be injuriously affected by a moderate and reasonable reduction of the duties. No part of our people are more immediately or vitally interested in a continuance of financial prosperity than those who labor for wages. Upon them and their families must fall the most disastrous consequences of a monetary crisis, and they, too, are always liable to realize the benefit of a return to a prosperous condition. Their wages are always the first to fall when a crisis comes, and the last to rise when it passes away. Our efforts should be to afford the necessary relief to all, without injury to the interests of any; and, therefore, that course of legislation should be pursued which will guarantee the laboring people of the country against the paralyzing effects of a general and prolonged financial depression, and at the same time not to interfere with their steady employment, nor deprive them of any part of the just rewards of their toil. If this can be done, and I believe it can, if our deliberations are conducted with the wisdom and patriotism which the gravity of the situation demands, this Congress will have cause to congratulate itself on the achievement which promises peace and prosperity to the country for many years to come. These remarks may be considered somewhat out of the usual course, and perhaps not entirely pertinent to the question but I believe you will excuse them, gentlemen, because they relate to subjects which, as we assume here to-day, are paramount in the minds of all people.

On the correct solution of the questions which in so subjects necessarily involve may depend the fate not only of political parties, but, what is far more important, the permanent welfare of the greatest and most enlightened constitution in the world. Again I thank you, gentlemen, for the confidence and honorable place to which you have

assigned me, and, without attempting to detain you further, we will proceed to complete the organization of the House.

When the applause which greeted this speech had subsided, the Speaker entered upon the duty of administering the oath to members-elect, who, in groups of a dozen at a time, appeared at the bar of the House and were qualified.

This duty having been accomplished, the Speaker stated that the nominations for House officers were in order. A resolution, presenting for election the Democratic caucus nominees, was submitted by Cox, of New York, while a similar resolution, presenting the names of the Republican caucus nominees, was offered by Cannon, of Illinois. Brumm, of Philadelphia, put the following new ticket in the field. For clerk, Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin; for sergeant-at-arms, E. W. Curry, of Indiana; for doorkeeper, J. C. Oakley, of North Carolina; for postmaster, J. Campbell, of Pennsylvania; for chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Illinois. The ticket was not successful, receiving the support of but three members. Brumm, Nicholls, and Smith, Wisconsin.

Cannon's resolution was defeated, and that offered by Cox was adopted, with out division. The officers-elect appeared and were qualified. A committee, consisting of Cox, Randall and Cannon, was appointed to wait upon the President and announce to him that the House was organized, and ready to receive any communication that he should see fit to make. Then the members were requested to retire behind the semi-circle of desks, and a lottery for seats was begun. When this was concluded the House adjourned.

ALABASTER IS SCARCELY more immaculate than the complexion beautified with GLEN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

The End of the World.

Speculations about the probable date of the world's destruction are ridiculous. When a man dies, that's the end of the world to him; and if the reader of this paragraph is troubled with a bad cough, cold or sore throat, or difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the bronchial tubes, the best thing he can do is to postpone the fatal event indefinitely, by a prompt resort to *Hale's Honey of Horsebrand and Tar*, which will assuredly prevent the complaint from terminating in consumption, and soon restore his respiratory system to a vigorous condition. Scott's Emulsion is sold everywhere at 50 cents and \$1. Large size much the cheapest. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The State is Sovereign.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, this afternoon, in the Virginia habeas corpus cases of Attorney-General Ayers and the commonwealth, attorneys, Scott and McCabe, who were imprisoned by order of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, for disobedience to a restraining order forbidding them to bring suits for the collection of taxes in cases where tenders have been made of coupons cut from State bonds. This court, in a very long, elaborate opinion, by Justice Matthews, holds that the suit in which Judge Bond issued the restraining order in the Circuit Court, although nominally a suit against individuals, was in reality a suit against the State of Virginia, and as such is forbidden by the Eleventh Amendment to the Federal Constitution; that the United States Circuit Court had therefore no authority to entertain such suit; that in so doing and in issuing the restraining order to prevent officers of the State from discharging their duties under the laws of the State Judge Bond was acting without constitutional warrant and that the restraining order and all subsequent proceedings under it, including the arrest and imprisonment of the petitioners, were illegal and without authority. The court, therefore, directs that petitioners, Attorney-General Ayers and commonwealth's attorneys, Scott and McCabe, be at once discharged. The opinion, which is that of the whole court, with the exception of Judge Harlan, who dissents, sustains the State of Virginia at all points, and virtually declares that a State as a political sovereignty, cannot be sued nor coerced in Federal courts, either by an action brought against her by name or by an action brought against her officers in their official capacity. The court declares that the Eleventh Amendment establishes a distinction between contracts made by individuals with a State, the latter class cannot be enforced by remedies used to enforce the former; that is, by suits in United States courts, and they are, therefore, without sanction, except in so far as such sanction is given to them by the honor and good faith of the contracting State. Such State may consent to be sued in its own court, or in Federal courts for breach of contract, but it may at any time withdraw such consent and resume sovereignty, and it cannot then be judiciously coerced at the request of an individual.

Waste of Tissue Without Repair.

Vigor begins to decline when dyspepsia invades the stomach. The disease, prolonged through neglect, entails grievous loss of flesh and wastes of the muscular tissue. To invigorate thoroughly and speedily, a sound stomach is required. There is none comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, since it institutes, and if continued, perpetuates a repair of the tissues, which have declined in bulk, vigor and elasticity in consequence of non-assimilation of food. No time should be lost in beginning the reparative process, nor should there be any delay in removing those ailments of frequent occurrence, which contribute to and foster an enfeebled condition of the stomach and nerves, viz.: constipation and liver complaint, disorders which the Bitters will assuredly extinguish. It also remedies and prevents material and kidney troubles, and is a prime auxiliary in the recovery of strength for convalescents from wasting disease.

SECRETARY LAMAR.

Reports for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

To Restrict Immigration—Victory for Prohibition—Increasing the Duties—Etc.

Secretary Lamar's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4.—The Secretary of the Interior has submitted his report for the fiscal year ending June 30th. It is a voluminous document and gives lengthy details of various branches of the service within the Interior Department. That portion of the report referring to the adjustment of railroad land grants, has already been covered in these dispatches. The Secretary says: "Under existing laws it is apparent that the area of public land is rapidly diminishing. This would not be an evil, if the land was passing into the hands of bona fide purchasers for actual settlement, but the facts are known to be otherwise. It is a subject to which I have been forced to give much thought, and the conclusion to which I have come is that most of the troubles and abuses that environ it, can be removed by legislative action, and that such action is the sole remedy. A detailed statement of the work performed by the general land office shows commendable zeal in the purpose to preserve the public domain, prevent fraud and illegality in the acquisition of large areas of public lands and to recover them from unlawful possession and appropriation. Investigation shows that from March 5, 1885, to October 1, 1887, the number of entries cancelled for fraud, illegality, abandonment and other causes amounted to 91,078, embracing an area of 14,238,013.04 acres, making an aggregate of lands restored to the public domain of 45,933,394 acres. The total number of entries and filings made during the year was 248,178, an increase of 1,770 over the previous year, while the number of original homestead entries was 52,028, a decrease of 9,610 entries; and final proof was made on 19,369 homestead entries, an increase of 510 entries. The pre-emption entries were 21,403, an increase of 5,691 entries. Under the desert land act 2,242 entries were made, a decrease of 276 entries. Under the timber and stone act, of June 3, 1878, 655 entries were made, being an increase of 235 entries.

I respectfully, but earnestly recommend the immediate and total repeal of the pre-emption laws, timber culture acts, and the relinquishment acts, and add thereto the cash entry laws and the desert land laws. The injurious effects of their remaining on the statute books in their present form has convinced me that all except the homestead law should be swept from the statute books. More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the passage of the homestead law. Its operations during the last decade have shown it to be the wisest and most honest method of disposing of agricultural public lands, embracing all the advantages of the pre-emption system, without its acknowledged facilities for fraud and abuse."

On the subject of the unlawful inclosure of public land, the Secretary says: "The work of returning to the people large areas of public land hitherto illegally appropriated by corporations and individuals engaged in the cattle business on the plains, has progressed most successfully during the past year. Special agents report the removal, complete or in progress, of illegal fences, throwing open to the public use and occupancy nearly 5,000,000 acres of public land. Special attention is called to the several reports of the Governors of Territories, all of which are burdened with complaints of the master of private grange claiming to be derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments. This legislation, in my opinion, should be directed to two points; first, to provide for the trial and final determination of such claims, subject only to appeal to the Supreme Court. Second, an act of limitations barring the presentation of new claims of this character within a stated period. The Surveyor-General of New Mexico states that during the past year examination has been made of a number of new claims, and old claims heretofore favorably reported, yet pending before Congress, the unconfirmed area of which aggregates by estimation 4,000,000 acres, whilst he thinks 200,000 acres will cover all the legal and equitable rights thereunder."

The vital necessity for legislation looking to the preservation of the timber resources of the country becomes more urgent every year. Settlers in many localities feel themselves compelled to violate the law to obtain timber from public lands to supply their absolute necessary wants. Legislation is needed which would look to the preservation of natural forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers and also the method of putting within reach of settlers of legal means of providing them with timber for building homes, fuel and other domestic purposes.

The Secretary asks that a special appropriation be made to complete the survey of the public land strip and that Congress authorize the establishment of a land office within this strip, and the lands therein, at some central and accessible point subject to settlement under the homestead laws with the commutation features eliminated. The peculiar form and situation of the strip makes the question of its proper disposition a question of some doubt. Its condition approximates most nearly to that of New Mexico, naturally suggests that it should be made part of that Territory, subject to its laws and government."

Referring to the Indians, the progress of the several tribes toward civilization, etc., the Secretary says: "Surrounded all reservations closed in and pressed upon by ever increasing masses of population, made up of daring and aggressive settlers, miners, ranchmen and traders, with no possibility of removal to other reservations or of escape into the mountain fastnesses, the only alternative presented to the Indian race is absolute extinction or a quick entrance into the pale of American civilization."

Touching the removal of whites from Round Valley reservation in California, the Secretary quotes a long statement from General Howard and says: "Some action by Congress on the subject is required, and the foregoing report shows clearly the character of the legislation needed, and the urgent necessity therefor."

On the subject of pensions the Secretary says: "The estimates for appropriations made by the Commissioner of Pensions, I have examined critically and believe they are framed with due regard to economy and to the needs of the service. I respectfully suggest that they may be made without curtailment. In addition to the recommendation of the commissioner, I would suggest that widows who may marry and who may subsequently become widows or be divorced without fault upon their part should have their pensions revived to them for the period of such second widowhood."

The Secretary recommends that the Interior-State Commerce Commission be authorized to report direct to the President, to appoint its own officers and employees and to draw on the Treasury for the payment of the salaries of its subordinates, as well as for all expenses incurred under the act.

On the general condition of Alaska the Secretary says: "Tracts of land producing vegetables and grasses affording rich pasturage for cattle may be found at many points on the islands and main land. The extension of the land laws to such portions of the Territory would be of great and signal benefit, and would invite permanent settlement of citizens. The climate in the southeastern sections near the influence of the Japan current, is temperate, and greatly superior to that of those sections on the Atlantic coast in the same latitude with the same advantages of civil government which are enjoyed by citizens of other Territories, the people of Alaska would soon enter upon an era of prosperity which would justify the expectations of its most sanguine friends."

The reports submitted by Governors of Territories are, this year, unusually full and interesting. They gave gratifying views of prosperity and express the brightest hopes for the near future. In all the Territories the progress of establishing the industries of agriculture, stock raising and mining has been uniform and healthful, and the development of new resources varied and important."

To Restrict Immigration.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will introduce in the Senate a bill for the purpose of regulating and restricting immigration to the United States, by keeping out persons who seem likely to be undesirable citizens. The bill will provide that all persons coming from foreign countries for the purpose of residing here shall be provided with a certificate from the United States consul for the district of his residence, setting forth that the said consul is satisfied that such person is a suitable and desirable person for citizenship in the United States, and will conform to and obey the laws of the United States.

Increasing the Duties.

LONDON, December 5.—Spanish Conservatives demand an increase of 25 per cent. in the duties of foreign cereals, flour, rice and cattle. Senor Sagasta has determined to respect the commercial treaties made with fourteen different countries, lasting until 1893, but he will tax agricultural products from America and other countries with which Spain has commercial treaties, and will also levy duties on alcohol and petroleum.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of ten years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar bottle at Z. C. M. L. Co.'s Drug Store, 2

Victory for Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—In the Supreme Court, Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court, to-day, in the two so-called prohibition cases of Peter Mugler, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas, and in the case of the State of Kansas vs. Herman Ziebold and others, affirming the judgment of the lower court in the two "Mugler" cases and reversing the judgment in the Ziebold cases. The effect of the opinion is to declare valid the prohibition laws of Kansas, and is a victory for Prohibitionists.

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CAUTION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALL PERSONS are forbidden to purchase the south half of Lot 13 (Three, Block 60) Sixty, Plat C, Salt Lake City, containing (100) one hundred square rods, from one Charlotte J. Jones, as the title to said property is being disputed by the heirs John R. Jones, Salt Lake City, December 31, 1887.

TEACHER.

YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE desires appointment as Junior teacher in day school. Would undertake to teach shorthand along with other branches. Apply at Herald Office.

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A FARM OF 120 ACRES, INCLUDING a house, barn, corral, etc., 100 acres under cultivation; thirty acres in lawn, balance plow land. Near mountain afford fine summer pasture. A bargain for a family who wish to farm or raise stock, horses or sheep. Value about \$2,000. Enquire 4041, Brigham City Utah.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

HAVING BECOME A CITIZEN OF YOUR beautiful city and established myself in the real estate business, I take this method of directing your attention to the fact that I have, owing to my extensive acquaintance and business connection throughout the east, superior facilities for selling real estate, and I hereby respectfully request those of you having property you wish to dispose of, at reasonable prices, to call and leave the same with me. I can do you some good. W. J. Miles, Room Real Estate Exchange, 276 S. Main, next to Cliff House.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply to Mrs. W. B. Dugall, 40 N. West Temple Street.

A POSITION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper or office clerk. Address H, this office.

A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GEN-eral housework. Inquire of Dr. Ferguson, 121 B Street.

I WANT BUSINESS, DWELLING AND acre property to sell. W. J. Miles, 276 S. Main, next to Cliff House.

W. J. MILES' ROOM REAL ESTATE Exchange can get you good money for your property.

I LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH W. J. Miles, Room Real Estate Exchange, if you want to sell.

I WANT SOME ACRE PROPERTY WITH-in two to five miles of city. W. J. Miles, Room Real Estate Exchange.

YOU WILL BE DEALT WITH HONESTLY if you leave your property for sale with W. J. Miles, Room Real Estate Exchange, next to Cliff House.

A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON for a small family. Apply before 12 m. at 515 E. First South.

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KENSINGTON ART SCHOOL, LONG established, desires to sell out. Apply to 49 W. First South Street, Mrs. E. W. Kuff.

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NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 56 West Third South.

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MESSES. VARLEY & EVERETT HAY have leased the lime kilns known as the Pascoe Lime Kilns, from the Utah Lime and Cement Company, are prepared to furnish first class Lime and Building Rock in any quantity, on the shortest notice. Office and salesroom No. 50 South West Temple Street, North of Herald Building. Telephone No. 27.

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GUITARS AND MANDOLINS OF MY own make are known to be equal in every respect to any of American or foreign make. Please give me a call before buying. Prices: Guitars from \$10 upwards; Mandolins from \$11 upwards. C. A. Carlson, Cor. First West and 1st South, one and a half blocks west of Eagle Hotel.